

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The main office of the Military Justice Service, Koszykowa Street, Warsaw, includes the following sections:
 - a. Military cases, headed until September 1954 by Antoni Lachowicz, a Soviet Lieutenant Colonel, who was assistant to the Chief Military Prosecutor, General Zarakowski.
 - b. Political cases, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Felman (fnu), another assistant to the chief military prosecutor.
 - c. Cadres.
 - d. Civil sentences pronouncement branch (Wydzial Orzecznictwa Cywilnego), headed by Lieutenant Colonel Winawer.
2. One of the judges of the Supreme Military Court is Mrs. Jozwiak (fnu), the wife of Franciszek Jozwiak, the Minister of State Control and an important member of the Central Committee of the Party.
3. The head of the Warsaw military high court is Wilhelm Swiatecki, who formerly served in the same capacity in Poznan and was later transferred to the Navy. The head of the military prosecution in Warsaw is Colonel Gemborek, a Soviet officer who is a former shoemaker from Leningrad.
4. Law graduates recruited as military prosecutors pass one year of their aplikantura (practical training) as interrogation officers in the Military Justice Service. The prosecutors must attend an additional training course at a special school at Minsk Mazowiecki. The head of this school is Colonel Jerzy Wilson. The course lasts six months to a year.

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5. At the beginning of September 1954 most of the highly-placed Soviet military prosecutors in Poland were withdrawn and replaced by Poles.
6. Admittance as attorney before the military courts is restricted to persons who have served on the legal staff of the military courts either as judges or prosecutors and to persons recommended by the chief of the military justice department of the Ministry of National Defense. The chief of this department is Lieutenant Colonel Karliner, a lawyer from Krakow.
7. In 1952 a student was tried by the Poznan Military Court for belonging to the Home Army (Armja Krajowa). The presiding judge was Major Dr. Kazimierz Nowosielski and one of the two assisting judges was Lieutenant Rajcher-Bogdanowicz. After the reading of the indictment the prisoner pleaded guilty. The presiding judge expressed his appreciation of the confession, and the accused was sentenced to two years in prison. A week later the prosecutor of the trial was asked by a high Army officer from Torun whether the presiding judge had praised the accused and why the sentence had been so mild. Dr. Nowosielski was shortly thereafter expelled from the Military Justice Corps for leniency toward an enemy of the people, and the order was read in all units of the Military Justice Service. From this incident a member of the Military Justice Service concludes that two members of army intelligence of the UB are specially delegated to witness the proceedings of every political trial.

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